United Nations A/60/L.7

General Assembly

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19 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 48 (b)
Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003 and 59/10 of 27 October 2004, and its decision to proclaim 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace,

Recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, in which it underlined that sport could foster peace and development and could contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding,

Acknowledging the major role of the United Nations, its funds and programmes, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies, in promoting human development through sport and physical education, through its country programmes,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[2] stressing that education shall be directed to the

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

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development of children's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential,

Acknowledging with concern the dangers faced by sportsmen and sportswomen, in particular young athletes, including, inter alia, child labour, violence, doping, early specialization, over-training and exploitative forms of commercialization, as well as less visible threats and deprivations, such as the premature severance of family bonds and the loss of sporting, social and cultural ties,

Considering the contribution of sport and physical education towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the broader aims of development and peace,

Noting that sport and physical education is a lifelong activity and constitutes a major tool for health and physical development and for acquiring values necessary for social cohesion and intercultural dialogue,

Acknowledging that sport and physical education can present opportunities for solidarity and cooperation in order to promote tolerance, a culture of peace, social and gender equality, adequate response to the special needs of persons with disabilities, dialogue and harmony,

Acknowledging also the contribution of the Olympic Games to understanding, peace and tolerance among and between peoples and civilizations,

Recognizing the need for greater coordination of efforts at the international level to facilitate a more effective fight against doping,

Noting the need for the development of a common framework within the United Nations to promote sport for education, health, development and peace,

Recognizing the need to maintain the momentum generated by the commemoration of the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, through, inter alia, increased voluntary contributions and well-targeted communications-based activities,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education";[4]

2. *Welcomes* the widespread commitment demonstrated by Member States, sport-related organizations and the private sector for the successful commemoration of the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, through the organization of activities and events at national, regional and international levels, including:

(a) The holding of international conferences emphasizing the role of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace;

[3] See resolution 55/2.
[4] A/60/217.

(b) The setting up of a network of national focal points virtually in every region;

(c) The organization of youth leadership summits that highlight the use of sport an as entry point towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(d) The strengthening of cooperation with the International Olympic Committee, sport-related associations and other partners;

(e) The appointment of sport celebrities as spokespersons for the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace;

3. *Notes* the elaboration of a business plan by the United Nations Communications Group's Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace, as a common framework to foster coordination and cooperation for a more systematic and coherent use of sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace and requests the Secretary-General to disseminate the business plan as widely as possible among Member States, the United Nations system and sport-related organizations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To elaborate an action plan that will expand and strengthen United Nations partnerships with Governments, sport-related organizations and the private sector, on the basis, inter alia, of an assessment of progress achieved, steps taken and difficulties encountered in realizing the potential of sport as a tool for development and peace;

(b) To strengthen advocacy and social mobilization, especially at the national, regional and international levels, through well-targeted communications-based activities, and stresses the contribution of the United Nations Sport Bulletin as well as websites in this regard;

5. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to ensure adequate execution of and follow-up to the activities being implemented by the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Peace and Development;

6. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to promote further sport and physical education, including assistance for the building and restoration of sports infrastructures, the implementation of partnership initiatives and development projects, as a contribution towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and the broader aims of development and peace;

7. *Invites* Governments and international sports bodies to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education, by providing financial, technical and logistic resources for the development of sport programmes;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption of the International Convention against Doping in Sport by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization at its thirty-third session, and invites Member States to consider adhering to this Convention as early as possible;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the events organized at the national, regional and international levels to celebrate the year 2005, under the item entitled "Sport for peace and development".

United Nations A/60/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
21 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 60
Global road safety crisis

Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Comoros, Fiji, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003 and 58/289 of 14 April 2004 on improving global road safety,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the global road safety crisis,[1]

Commending the World Health Organization for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/289, to act, working in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system,

Also commending the United Nations regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies for having responded to the above-mentioned resolutions and to the report of the Secretary-General by accelerating or expanding their road safety activities,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration as described in the report of the Secretary-General as well as the road safety initiatives undertaken by relevant United Nations agencies and international partners,[2]

Underlining the importance for Member States to continue using the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention* as a framework for road safety efforts and implementing its recommendations by paying particular attention to the five risk

[1] A/60/181 and Corr.1.
[2] A/60/181, para. 32.

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factors identified, namely safety belts and child restraints, alcohol, helmets, inappropriate and excessive speed and infrastructure,[3]

Welcoming the proposal of the Economic Commission for Europe to host the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week in Geneva in April 2007 targeted at young road users, including young drivers,

Also welcoming the proposal to designate the third Sunday in November as the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims in recognition of road traffic victims and their families' loss and suffering,[4]

Convinced that responsibility for road safety rests at the local, municipal and the national levels,

Recognizing that many developing countries and countries with economies in transition have limited capacities to address these issues, and underlining, in this context, the importance of international cooperation towards further supporting the efforts of developing countries, in particular, to build capacities in the field of road safety and providing the financial and technical support associated with such efforts,

1. *Expresses its concern* at the continued increase, in particular in developing countries, in traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing global road safety issues and the need for the further strengthening of international cooperation, taking into account the needs of developing countries, by building capacities in the field of road safety, and providing financial and technical support for their efforts;

3. *Encourages* Member States and the international community including international and regional financial institutions, to lend financial, technical and political support, as appropriate, to the United Nations regional commissions, the World Health Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies for their efforts to improve road safety;

4. *Invites* the United Nations regional commissions, relevant United Nations agencies and international partners to continue the existing road safety initiatives, and encourages them to take up new ones;

5. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and 1968 Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals, in order to ensure a high level of road safety in their countries, and also encourages them to strive to reduce road traffic injuries and mortality in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the improvement in the international legal road traffic safety norms, and welcomes in this regard the work of the Working Party on Road Traffic Safety of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe in the elaboration of a substantial package of amendments to the 1968 Conventions on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals;

7. *Invites* Member States to implement the recommendations of the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention*, including those related to the five main risk factors, namely the non-use of safety belts and child restraints, the non-use of

[3] Ibid., para. 37 (f) and (g).

[4] Ibid., para. 37 (i).

helmets, drinking and driving, inappropriate and excessive speed, as well as the lack of appropriate infrastructure;

8. *Also invites* Member States to establish a lead agency, on a national level, on road safety and to develop a national action plan to reduce road traffic injuries, by passing and enforcing legislation, conducting necessary awareness-raising campaigns and putting in place appropriate methods to monitor and evaluate interventions that are implemented;

9. *Invites* the United Nations regional commissions and the World Health Organization to organize jointly, within their resources as well as with voluntary financial assistance from concerned stakeholders from Government, civil society and the private sector, the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week to serve as a platform for global and regional, but mainly national and local, activities to raise awareness about road safety issues and to stimulate and advance responses as appropriate for these settings, and to convene a second Road Safety Stakeholders' Forum in Geneva as part of the Global Road Safety Week to continue work begun at the first forum held at the United Nations Headquarters in 2004;

10. *Invites* Member States and the international community to recognize the third Sunday in November of every year as the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims as the appropriate acknowledgement for victims of road traffic crashes and their families;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made in improving global road safety;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Global road safety crisis".

United Nations A/60/L.8/Add.1

General Assembly

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26 October 2005

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 60
Global road safety crisis

Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Comoros, Fiji, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors to the draft resolution:

Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Zambia

05-57264 (E) 271005

United Nations A/60/L.9

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 18
Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cuba: draft resolution

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned at the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 November 1998, 54/21 of 9 November

05-56737 (E) 241005

1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000, 56/9 of 27 November 2001, 57/11 of 12 November 2002, 58/7 of 4 November 2003 and 59/11 of 28 October 2004,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7 and 59/11, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also at the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 59/11[1];

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

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[1] A/60/213.

United Nations A/60/L.10

General Assembly

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25 October 2005

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 43
Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Turkmenistan: draft resolution

Promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] in particular the rights to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Recalling the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations[2] and the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[3] as well as the principles contained therein,

Underlining the importance of promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among human beings in all their diversity of religion, belief, culture and language, and recalling that all States have pledged themselves under the Charter to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Taking note of the adoption of the World Summit Outcome,[4] which acknowledges the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world, and emphasizing the commitment contained therein to advance human welfare, freedom and progress everywhere, as well as to

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] Resolution 56/6.
[3] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.
[4] Resolution 60/1.

05-57443 (E) 281005

encourage tolerance, respect, dialogue and cooperation among different cultures, civilizations and peoples, in order to promote international peace and security,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/23 of 11 November 2004 and 59/142 and 59/143 of 15 December 2004 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recognizing that interreligious dialogue and understanding, including the awareness of differences and commonalities among peoples and civilizations, contribute to the peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes and reduce the potential for animosity, clash and even violence,

Taking note of the valuable contribution of various initiatives at the national, regional and international level, such as the Alliance of Civilizations initiative, the Bali Declaration on Building Interfaith Harmony, the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, the Dialogue among Civilizations, the Strategy of Enlightened Moderation, the informal meeting of leaders on interfaith dialogue and cooperation for peace[5] and the Islam-Christianity Dialogue, which are all mutually inclusive, reinforcing and interrelated,

Emphasizing the need, at all levels of society and among nations, for strengthening freedom, justice, democracy, tolerance, solidarity, cooperation, pluralism, respect for diversity of culture and religion or belief, dialogue and understanding, which are important elements for peace, and convinced that the guiding principles of democratic society need to be actively promoted by the international community,

Reaffirming that freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity, and that in ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image, care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known,

Recognizing all efforts made by the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among human beings in all their diversity of culture, religion, belief and language,

Alarmed that serious instances of intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, including acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious intolerance, are on the increase in many parts of the world and threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that tolerance for cultural, ethnic, and religious and linguistic diversities, as well as dialogue among and within civilizations, is essential for peace, understanding and friendship among individuals and people of different cultures and nations of the world, while manifestations of cultural prejudice, intolerance and xenophobia towards different cultures and religions generate hatred and violence among peoples and nations throughout the world,

Emphasizing that combating hatred, prejudice, intolerance and stereotyping on the basis of religion or culture represents a significant global challenge that requires further action,

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[5] See A/60/383.

1. *Takes note* of the report transmitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolutions 59/142 and 59/143;[6]

2. *Acknowledges* that respect for the diversity of religions and cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation in a climate of mutual trust and understanding can contribute to the combating of ideologies and practices based on discrimination, intolerance and hatred and help reinforce world peace, social justice and friendship among peoples;

3. *Reaffirms* the solemn commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law; the universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question;

4. *Also reaffirms* the importance for all peoples and nations to hold, develop and preserve their cultural heritage and traditions in a national and international atmosphere of peace, tolerance and mutual respect;

5. *Recognizes* that respect for religious and cultural diversity in an increasingly globalizing world contributes to international cooperation, promotes enhanced dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations and helps to create an environment conducive to the exchange of human experience;

6. *Also recognizes* that, despite intolerance and conflicts that are creating a divide across countries and regions and constitute a growing threat to peaceful relations among nations, all cultures and civilizations share a common set of universal values and can all contribute to the enrichment of humankind;

7. *Further recognizes* that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Reaffirms* that the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities contribute to political and social stability and peace and enrich the cultural diversity and heritage of society as a whole in the States in which such persons live, and urges States to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies and, where necessary, to improve democratic and political institutions, organizations and practices so that they are more fully participatory and avoid the marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society;

9. *Encourages* Governments to promote, including through education, as well as the development of progressive curricula and text books, understanding, tolerance and friendship among human beings in all their diversity of religion, belief, culture and language, which will address the cultural, social, economic, political and religious sources of intolerance, and to apply a gender perspective while doing so, in order to promote understanding, tolerance, peace and friendly

[6] A/ 60/279.

relations among nations and all racial and religious groups, recognizing that education at all levels is one of the principal means to build a culture of peace;

10. *Calls upon* all States to exert their utmost efforts to ensure that religious and cultural sites are fully respected and protected in compliance with their international obligations and in accordance with their national legislation, and to adopt adequate measures aimed at preventing acts or threats of damage to and destruction of these sites;

11. *Urges* States, in compliance with their international obligations, to take all necessary action to combat incitement to or acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by hatred and intolerance based on culture, religion or belief, which may cause discord and disharmony within and among societies;

12. *Also urges* States to take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life and to make all efforts to enact or rescind legislation, where necessary, to prohibit any such discrimination, and to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance on the grounds of religion or beliefs;

13. *Further urges* States to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies and the military, civil servants, educators and other public officials respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs, and that any necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts of States, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, civil society, including religion-based and other non-governmental organizations, and the media in developing a culture of peace, and encourages them to continue such efforts, including the promotion of interreligious and intercultural interaction within and among societies through, inter alia, congresses, conferences, seminars, workshops, research work and related processes;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the relevant United Nations material related to the present resolution in as many different languages as possible through the United Nations system, including the United Nations information centres, within available resources;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of his reporting to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Culture of peace", to include information on the implementation of the present.

United Nations A/60/L.11

General Assembly

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25 October 2005

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 16
Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Argentina: draft decision

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly decides to:

(a) Defer consideration of the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic" as well as the report of the Secretary-General[1] and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session;

(b) Maintain biennial consideration of the item thereafter.

[1] A/60/253 and Add.1.

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United Nations A/60/L.12

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 72
Holocaust remembrance

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Holocaust remembrance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] which proclaims that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, religion or other status,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Recalling also article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] which state that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

05-57270 (E) 271005

Bearing in mind that the founding principle of the Charter of the United Nations, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", is testimony to the indelible link between the United Nations and the unique tragedy of the Second World War,

Recalling the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[3] which was adopted in order to avoid repetition of genocides such as those committed by the Nazi Regime,

Recalling also the preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind,

Taking note of the fact that the sixtieth session of the General Assembly is taking place during the sixtieth year of the defeat of Nazi regime,

Recalling the twenty-eighth special session of the General Assembly, a unique event, held in commemoration of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps,

Honouring the courage and dedication shown by the soldiers who liberated the concentration camps,

Reaffirming that the Holocaust, which resulted in the murder of one third of the Jewish people along with countless members of other minorities, will forever be a warning to all people of the dangers of hatred, bigotry, racism and prejudice,

1. *Resolves* that the United Nations will designate 27 January as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust;

2. *Urges* Member States to develop educational programmes that will inculcate future generations with the lessons of the Holocaust in order to help prevent future acts of genocide, and in this context commends the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research;

3. *Rejects* any denial of the Holocaust as an historical event, either in full or part;

4. *Commends* those States which have actively engaged in preserving those sites that served as Nazi death camps, concentration camps, forced labour camps and prisons during the Holocaust;

5. *Condemns without reserve* all manifestations of religious intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic origin or religious belief, wherever they occur;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a programme of outreach on the subject of the "Holocaust and the United Nations" as well as measures to mobilize civil society for Holocaust remembrance and education, in order to help prevent future acts of genocide, to report to the General Assembly on the establishment of this programme within six months from the date of the adoption of the present resolution and to report thereafter on the implementation of the programme at its sixty-third session.

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[3] Resolution 260 A (III).

United Nations A/60/L.13

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 84
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine and United States of America: draft resolution

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2004,[1]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 2005,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency,

Recognizing also the cooperation between the United Nations and the Agency and the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency as approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution 1145 (XII) of 14 November 1957,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[1]

2. *Takes note* of resolutions GC(49)/RES/9A on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste

[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 2004* (GC(49)/5); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/60/204).

management, GC(49)/RES/9B on transport safety, GC(49)/RES/10A on progress on measures to protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism, GC(49)/RES/10B on amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(49)/RES/11 on strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities, GC(49)/RES/12A on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications, GC(49)/RES/12B on the use of isotope hydrology for water resources management, GC(49)/RES/12C on a programme of action for cancer therapy, GC(49)/RES/12D on support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign, GC(49)/RES/12E on the plan for producing portable water economically using small and medium-sized nuclear reactors, GC(49)/RES/12F on Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology, GC(49)/RES/12G on approaches to supporting nuclear power infrastructure development, GC(49)/RES/13 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Additional Protocol, GC(49)/RES/14 on the implementation of the Agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, GC(49)/RES/15 on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, GC(49)/RES/16A on staffing of the Agency's secretariat, and GC(49)/RES/16B on women in the secretariat and decisions GC(49)/DEC/11 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(49)/DEC/12 on amendment to article VI of the Statute, and GC(49)/DEC/13 on amendment to article XIV.A of the Statute adopted on 30 September 2005 by the General Conference of the Agency at its forty-ninth regular session;[2]

3. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the indispensable role of the Agency in encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, in technology transfer to developing countries and in nuclear safety, verification and security;

4. *Welcomes* resolution GC(49)/RES/2 approving the appointment of Mohamed ElBaradei as the Director General of the Agency until 30 November 2009;

5. *Welcomes* the award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005 to the Agency and its Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei, for their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way;

6. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to support the activities of the Agency;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

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[2] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-ninth Regular Session, 26-30 September 2005* (GC(49)/RES/DEC(2005)).

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 13
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Nicaragua: draft decision

The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly, noting the progress achieved in the region, decides that the item entitled "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" shall remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixtieth session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

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